THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Report of the Proceedings of the Committee Li teresting Discussions. The Damocratic National Convention, &c., &c.

In pursuance of previous notice, the Democratic Na-ional Committee assembled in this city, at 12 o'clock M., on the 8th inst., and was called to order by the Hou. Robert McLane, of Maryland, the Chairman of the Com-

On motion of Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, the Hon. W. H. Eeglish, of Indiana, and tae Hon. George Read Riddle, of Delaware, were shosen Secretaries. The following named gentlemen, members of the com-

mitte, were present: Mains	
New Hampshire John H. George. Vermont David A. Smolley. Mass: shusetts Benj F. Heliett. Rhods Island Walsome B. Sayle.	
New Hampahire John H. George. Vermont David A. Smolley. Massa husetts Benj F. Hellett. Rhods Island Walsome B. Sayle.	
Vermont	
Masse thusetts	
Rhode Island Walcome B. Savles	1.
Connecticut James T Pratt	
New YorkJohn P. Brekman.	
New JerseyJos. C. Potts.	
PennsylvaniaJohn Oakford.	
Delaware	
Maryland	
Virginia	•
North Carolina Warren Wuslow.	
GeorgiaS. T. Balley.	
Alabama	
Mississippi	
LouisianaJohu Slidell.	
Ohio A. P. Egerton.	
KentuckyJ. M. Elliott.	
Tennessee	
Ind'ana Wi.liam H. English	
Illineis Isaac Cook.	100
Missouri Ferding 1 Kennet	
Arkaneas	
Michigan Thornton P. Broad	heni
Florida S. R. Mallory.	
TexasJas. W. Scott.	
lows	
Wisconsin Beoj. L. Henning.	
CaliforniaJ. W. Denver.	
The following named members of the committee	

not in attendance:- J. W. Scott, of Texas: Welcome Sayles, of Rhode Island; S. D. Balley, of Georgia; F Kennett, of Missouri; and A. P. Barrow, of Arkansas. Mr. BROADHEAD, of Mich., moved that they adjourn

till to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M. Mr. Jones, of Iowa, did not see that there was any necessity for an adjournment; but if such a proposition was entertained, it would be better to fix the hour at 10 o'clock A. M., as the House of Representatives met at 12

The question was taken, and the motion was no

Mr. Jones, of Tenn.—We have only one thing to do, and that is to name the day for the assembling of the National Convention at Cincinnati, and we can as well determine that to-day as at any other time,
The Grainman—The committee which is now assembled

here is the Democratic National Committee appointed at the last Democratic National Convention, held at Baltsmore, in June, 1852. This committee, in obedience to the call of the Chairman and the Executive Committee, met in Washington on the 7th of June, 1852, and was called to order by Mr. B. F. Hallett, and they then proceeded to organize themselves as the committee for the

The Chairman here read at length the proceedings of the meeting of that committee, and then resumed by saying, that it was suggested then until this committee had been organized under the call of the Executive Com-mittee for the special meeting of 1856, it would not be in order or incumbent upon that committee to call a National C.nvention. It was supposed then, that the National Committee could be called together in case of any general necessity connected with the interests of the party, at any time it might please the Chairman to designate, leaving upon might please the Chairman to designate, leaving upon bim the repensibility of calling the committee together. In view of a special meeting for 1856, they passed a resolution which empowered the Executive Committee to designate the time of meeting. The Executive Committee were no doubt present to-day, and his purpose was to call the attention of gentlemen to the fact, that they had assembled, not upon his call alone, but in conformity to a resolution already adopted. The members of the Executive Committee deening the 8th of January an appropriate time for their meeting, issued a call for the meeting of the National Committee here and in pursuance of that general call, they were now assembled.

Mr. Rodin, of Delaware—The National Committee appointed as Executive Committee, and a majority of that Executive Committee are now present. It would be competent then, in his opinion, to move that the present meeting proceed to consider the time of holding the National Convention.

The Charrana—It is proposed by the gentleman from

The CLAIRMAN—It is proposed by the gentleman from Pelaware, (Mr. Riddle.) without reference to the pro-sedings of the last meeting of the committee, that this on mittee, being regularly organized under the call to be Chairman, who has a right, in common with the xecutive Committee, to call the National Committee ogether. shall now proceed to consider the question of eignating the time for holding the next National Con-ention. The question was then taken upon Mr. Riddle's motion,

it was agreed to.

r. Jones, of lows, moved that the National Demoic Convention be held on the first Monday of June,
2 o'clock M. in the city of Cincinnati.

r. Riddle, of Del., moved that it be held on the third
arday in May. A great many railroads do not run
as on Sanday, so that it you fix the day for meeting
Konday, you will be subjecting a great many of the
gates to the inconvenience of stopping over a whole
on the way there.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., thought that on most of the railroad and steamboat routes to Cincinnati, the cars did run on Sunday.

Mr. Hallett, of Mass., expressed the opinion that the delegates going to Cincinnati, if the time for assembling of the Convention was fixed on Monday, would be obliged to stop over on Sunday.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn.—The Convention ought to have time to get through with their business is the week during which they meet. If there was objection to Monday, make it the first Tuesday in June.

Mr. Ruddle-That will not obviate the difficulty.

Mr. George, of N. H., desired to make a suggestion in reference to the convenience of delegates from his own State. The Legislaure of New Hampshire meet on the first Wednessay of June. Most of the delegates to the National Convention will undoubtedly be elected to the Legislaure. As gentlemen were probably aware, they would have a very severe canvass at the next election of members to the Legislature will be, many of them, the delegates elected to attend the convention at Cincinnati, and it would be a very great convenience to them, the last Monday in May.

Mr. HALLET, of Mass., suggested that the committee would want time to make the proper arrangements for the meeting of the convention. There would be a very large body of delegates—some six handred in all—and the Executive Committee would require one day to make the proper arrangements for the accommodation of the convention.

Mr. JONES, of Jowa, thought it would take at least a

would want time to make the proper arrangements for the meeting of the convention. There would be a very large body of delegates—some six handred in all—and the Executive Committee would require one day to make the proper arrangements for the accommodation of the convention.

Mr. JONES, of Jowa, thought it would take at least a week to prepare the hall for so large a body as will be assembled on that occasion.

Mr. HENINKO, of Wisconsun, moved that they adjourn for the purpose of further consultation, until 10 o'clock A. M. to morrow.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said his duties at the House of Representatives would prevent his attendance here tomorrow.

Mr. Excused, of La., appealed to the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Jones,) to amend his motion, by fixing the time on Wednesday, as, in his opinion, that would be a more convenient day for the meeting of the convention than Monday. By making the day of meeting Wednesday, you will but put a great many of the delegates to the inconvenience of stopping over on dunday at different polets on the routes of travel. He considered June to be a better wonth for the meeting than May, because in his own State the federal courts were held in May, which would prevent the attendance of many professional gentlemen.

Mr. Rudus, of Del., considered June to be an undestrable month for the meeting in Clucianati. Three of the National Conventions have been held in June, and the heat had been quite oppressive. He was in lavor, therefore, of an earlier time for the meeting.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, said that the gentleman who had last submitted some remarks anticipated a motion which he had proposed making. It was well known to this committee that the delegates to the National Convention meets at an earlier day than the first Monday in June, that they would not command the attendance of the gentleman who had last submitted some remarks anticipated a motion which he had proposed making. It was well known to this committee that they would not command the attendance of the remarks of the conven

So the time fixed for the assembling of the next Na topal Democratic Convention was the first Monday of

inonal Democratic Convention was the first Monday of June.

Mr. Cooks, of Illinois, moved that a committee of three be apprieted to carry into effect the resolution of the last hati-nail Convention.

The following were the resolutions:—
Resolved, That the next Democratic National Convention be held at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio.

Resolved, That in constituting future national conventions of the democratic party, in order to secure the respective rights of the States to their relative representation in such convention, each State shall be entitled to twice the number of delegates that it has votes in the electoral college, and no more; and that the Democratic National Committee, in making arrangements for the next annual convention, provide such a number of seats therein for each State, and secure the same for the delegates elect.

gates elect.

Resolved, That the time of holding the next convention be fixed by the Democratic National Committee, and that in their call the above resolution be inserted as the rule for choosing delegates.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Cooke's motion, and it was decided in the affirmative, and the Charman then appointed Messars. Effection, of Ohio; Cooke, of Illinois; and Brodhead, of Michigan, as said committee.

Cocke, of Illinois; and Brodhead, of Michigan, as said committee.

Mr. Henning inquired whether the committee would meet again, if a motion simply to adjourn was agreed to. The Chairman replied that it would not meet again unless there was a day fixed in the motion for adjournment, or unless the Chair and the executive committee should think there was any necessity for calling them together at some future time.

On motion of Mr. Henning, the thanks of the committee were tendered to the Hon. Robt. McLans for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties as Chairman.

The committee, then, after accepting an invitation from the Jackson Democratic Association to unite with them in celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans at Copp's saloon, adjourned size dic.

The Fine Arts and Politics. "LIVE OAK GEORGE" AS LARGE AS LIFE—A SPLENDID PICTURE—A GREAT SPEECH—LIVE OAK CLUBS

studio, No. 45 East Twenty-second street, a splendid life size picture, by W. H. Powell, of "Live Oak George Law." The artist who executed the magnificent government painting of "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," could hardly fall of a splendid result in spreading himself upon "Live Oak George." Accordingly, we have in this picture not only the majestic Know Nothing full length picture not only the majestic know Nothing full length and natural as life, but a general landscape, combining the substantial practical iron, granite and live oak principles of the man. In the foreground stands Live Oak George, at the foot of the steps of a "brown stone front," commanding a bird's eye view from "Spuyten Duyrel" creek to the Narrows, comprehending this island, the North river. The Jerson shore and the hor island, the North river, the Jersey shore and the bay. island, the North river, the Jersey shore and the bay. First in the rear of the great contractor, we see a ralligond train, next the High Bridge, then off to the right an ocean steamer in the Hudson putting out to sea. Farther down we see our great city diminishing to the Battery, and beyond it the bay and the Narrews, and alsoftened by the warm, light and watery clouds of a sky of early autumn.

of early autumn,
"Ere yet King Frost has spoiled the green
Upon the forest trees."

Upon the forest trees."

On asking the artist why this grouping of railroads, bridges, steamslips, city, river, bay and ocean with the simple full leugth portrait of our enterprising feitow-citizen, he answered that the landscape was intended to represent the granite, live-oak and steam-engine platform of George Law, as the American candidate for the Presidency, and that it was thus arranged at the instance of his friends, who would have it so. Hence the railroad train, the High Bridge, the steam hip. New Yors city, the bay, and our Golden Gate of the Narrows, opening to the sea, with all of which the enterprise of live Oak George is associated.

We observe that Live Oak Clubs are all the go. We have already advertised quite a number, the last of which, we believe, is the Ninth Ward National Live Oak Club. Possibly this picture may be intereded for some one of these club rooms, though we have no information upon the subject. Lastly, the attitude of Live Oak George in this fine picture, which is easy, unaffected and instural, was well sunstained by him in his great Union speech the other night, which we publish to-day. Read the speech, see the picture, and then see the man himself, and it will be proved that they are all of a piece, and natural and large as life. Perhaps this painting may be cestined for the White House at Washington. Who knows?

SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. The following resolutions were offered in the House of

The following resolutions were offered in the House of Delegates of Maryland on the 8th inst:—

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to secret political societies, be referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to inquire and report: Whether any and what secret political societies are known to exist in this State.

Whether any political society, secret or open, is known to "encourage or pursue purposes" which tend to the subversion of the well established and deeply "cherished principles of our government."

Whether any and what society or portion of the people of this State, or any of the United States, have introduced "religious issues into the field of political sgitation," and that the committee be also instructed to ascertain as far as it may be in their power, what is the character and import of the secrets which are supposed to be held or maintained by such societies, if any should be found to exist; and that the committee use its endeavors to obtain if possible a statement or description of the principles, objects and purposes of such societies, and report the same to this House, with such measures as they may deem necessary for restraining such societies from violating the letter and spirit of either the federal constitution or the constitution of this State.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized respectfully to request the Governor to communicate to them any intormation he may possess, in regard to such societies aluded to in his message, and the nature of the secrets they preserve.

Resolved. That for the purposes of the inquires sub-mitted to them, the committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, if they shall deem it necessary to their investigation. CONNECTICUT KNOW NOTHING STATE CONVENTION.

This convention, which met in New Haven on the 10th nst., made the following nominations for State officers:-

said convention should refuse so to adjourn, the said delegates be further instructed to decline to participate in the proceedings thereof.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FIGTION.—A few days since, in conversation with Capt. Alexander Scott, one of the pioneers in the steamboat business or the West, he gave us the following facts, which illustrate the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction." In November, 1827, he was descending the Mississipp in command of the steamer America, laden with a valuable cargo of to-bacco, lead and furs—the latter article alone worth \$80,000. When near Plumb Point the steamer strucks stag, and sunk in deep water. The furs were for the most part recovered, but the boat with the rest of her cargo was abandoned as a total loss. Years passed, and the remembrance of the America's fate had faded from the recollections of all, except, perhaps, that venerable individual, "the cleest inhabitant." It is well known that the current of the Mississippi frequently rhanges, so that what was once the channel of that noble stream afterwards becomes terra firms susceptible of cultivation. This was the case with the site of the America's wreck. The channel near Plumb Point became an island, on which for eight years luxuriant crops of Indian corn wree raised; but recently the wayward current of the Pather of Waters took another turn, and commenced washing away the earthy formation, until the America was again exposed to the light of day. The lead in her hull, it is supposed, will be all recovered in good condition; the tobacco, it is first to presume, will be slightly the worse for wet. She was sunk on the 17th of November, 1827, and consequently was imbedded for twenty-eight years.—

Low Entelligence.

Law Intelligence.

Court of Appeals, Jan. 10.—No. 55, reserved for 16.

No. 23, M'Lean vs. Swanton. Argued. Charles P. Kirkland for appellant; W. M. Everts for respondent. No. 40, Stephens vs. Vrooman. On argument. T. Jenkins for appellant; J. A. Spencer for respondent. No. 10, Vrooman vs. Farmers' Insurance Company. Argued. F. Kernan for appellant; J. A. Spencer for respondent. Nos. 11 and 13, Hurtburt vs. Waring, and Carrigan vs. Waring. On argument. Judiah Ellsworth for appellants; W. A. Beach for respondents.

Message of the Governor of New Jersey. Governor Rodman M. Price transmitted his annua

Governor Rodman M. Price transmitted his annual measage to the Legislature of New Jersey on the 8th inst. On federal affairs the Governor speaks plain and understandable, as will be seen by the extracts given below. He refers to the encroachments on the harbor of New York, as follows:—

For the better protection and prevention of encroachments upon the waters of New York harbor, that State appointed commissioners to survey the said harbor, and report an exterior line for wharves, piers or other constructions.

This State has an equal interest with New York in this important matter, and therefore I recommend that commissioners should be appointed by this State for a like purpose—to act either separately or in conjunction with the New York commissioners, as they may deem advisable. This survey is, I am informed, almost completed, and the line will shortly be defined. The rights of the State of New Jersey may be seriously affected thereby; therefore prompt action on your part may be desirable.

thereby; therefore prompt action on your part may be desirable.

THE MESOURI COMPROMES, ETG.

I herewith transmit communications of public interest, received from the states of Massachusetts, Connectifut and Maine, in accordance with the request contained in the resolutions of those States. They refer to the Missouri compromise and the slavery question. It is to be regreeted that any of the States of the Union should deem it necessary to agitate, at this or any other time, subjects like these, in a pirit so imperative and unconciliatory. It must be admitted by all, that the questions referred to are of a character to enlist in their consideration all the produces, moderation and forbearance which the people of every section of the confederation have a right to expect and demand from those of other sections. In this spirit do I desire to direct the attention of the Legislature to the points involved in these resolutions.

That the so-called Missobri compromise was, in itself,

ions.

That the so-called Missobri compromise was, in itself, an expedient devised to accummodate for the time being the conditcting opinions with existed in regard to the admission of the State of Missouri, with a constitution reorgalizing the existence of slavery, one will deny. It of the admission of the State of Missouri, with a constitution reorgalizing the existence of slavery one will deny. It of slavery from the remaindant of the admission as restriction upon the rights of the always and a restriction upon the rights of the always and a restriction upon the rights of the always are a restriction upon the rights of the always are a restriction upon the rights of the always are a restriction of the admission of the always are considered. And although tactity submitted to for a while, there was notining in its previsions to cast around if the balo of "good faith," which its advocates pretend should have guarded it from repeal. But it is repealed; and is submit, can it now its restored with any advantage? In restoring it, were it possible to do so, we bring back the free clusses who now inhabit, or may in fa ure inhabit those Tarritories, to that condition of quasi colonial dependence, which they are now freed from, and which is at variance with they are now freed from, and which is at variance with they are now freed from, and which is at variance with the right of self government. We eajoy it to the fullest extent in our own State. But should inclination or necessity take us to a Territory, the common property of us all, shall we thereby forfeit that right, and become more subservient to the will of the feneral government than we now are? Shall we part with the right of having a voice in the establishment of institutions on which our future may depend? I think not, and therefore I believe that the restoration of the Missouri. If shall be a subject of the fastity of the saction of the people of the fastity had their origin as much in the acts of the misgarded fanaticism of a portion of the people of the fa

bilgatory to admit any new States, and members of Congress may, in the exercise of the discretion reposed in them, refuse to vote for their admission; but if no other reason exists for such a refusal, exepting the intended possession of slaves by the States os applying, it would be, to my mind, a most flagrant departure from duty and a breach of good faith, not to be expected from men acquainted with their responsibilities, and faithful to the oath which they have taken to support and maintain the constitution; and it would be just as reasonable to say that New Jersey, or any other State, having abolished slayery, cannot, at their discretion, recognise and restablish it. Without discussing further the points referred to by the resolutions now transmitted, I would only add the expression of my confidence that in the existing dissensions, and those with which our country is ruther threatened. New Jersey will continue to occupy a position of just and honorable conservatism. True to the memories of the past, and hopeful in the considerations of the future, let us seek not to disturb those common right's which belong alike to every member of the Union. Standing by our own independent sovereignty, as reserved to us by mutual agreement with our sister States, let us be willing to concede to them all that we demand. Let us not, above all, for the indulgance of what we may consider motives of philanthropy, peril the peace and perpetuity of this Union, and destroy the future hopes of generations yet unborn.

AMENDINENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

Some change, to my mind, is desirable in the constitution of the Luited States, and for this object a plan of amendments to accomplish the change has been submitted to the Legislature of Teen in the continuation of the Luited States during the constitution of the Luited States of indirectly, to the people, instead of indirectly, through the elections colleges and legislatures; and a further amendments to the constitution of the United States on the result of the country

the United States should always be directed to that object.

It will be perceived that, whilst our government has scrupulously fulfilled the conditions of the treaty spoken of, the British government has, with extreme bad fath, violated a portion of them, and now seeks to vindicate her acts by a forced construction of words, which in their plain signification go to support, in the clearest manner, the claims of the United States. This is certainly an extrao dinary exhibition on her part, to a country which "has acquired that degree of strength necessary to command its own fortunes"—and it is to be hoped that the tederal government will unheeltatingly insist upon the conditions of the treaty, or demand its entire abrogation.

SEVEN CRIMINALS CONDEMNED TO BE HUNG—
The Yazoe City (Miss.) Banner, of Tuesday, 25th ult.,
says:—Seven of the criminals tried in the Orcuit Court,
now in session in this city, have been convioled of murder—the three negroes, for the murder of Prichard; Cotton, for the murder of Smith; Lynch, for the murder of
Wright; Kent, for the murder of James; and last, that
demon in human shape, Bovard, for the murder of his
wife. They are all condemned to be hanged. We undersand the jury in the last care—that of Bovard—were out
cary a few minutes before agreeing on their verdict.

Meeting of the Geographical Society.

The New York Geographical Society held a meeting on Thursday evening, in the small chapel of the University. At the time of calling the meeting to order, there were present about twenty-five gentlemen, among whom were Peter Cooper, ex-Governor Heratio Seymour, and other distinguished gentlemen.

The President of the society being absent, the Vice-

President, Mr. Barnard, was called to the chair.

After the usual preliminary business, the following report upon the topography of the State of New York was

port upon the topography of the State of New York was read:—

The committee appointed by a resolution of the seciety to report on the expediency of memorializing the Legislature of the State of New York upon the propriety of having a topographical survey made of that State, beg issve to submit the following:

REPORT:

The subject of the resolution seemed at first glance to have a tendency to compromise the very general character of the society, by apparently limiting the aphere of its influence to a particular State; whereas its province is not only national but it embraces by its name the Western hemisphere. Nevertheless, the very great necessity for a correct physical map of the United States, no less obvious to every intelligent citizen than to your amment will supply, sendering it incumbent upon the individual States to survey their respective territories, suggested to the committee that upon each seperate State has the influence of the society might with propriety be brought to bear.

upon the importance of a topographical survey of the State. He said while he was Governor of the State, he was memorialized to petition the Legislature upon the importance of a topographical survey of the State. Then the people would be acquainted with the wealth of the State—of its mineral wealth and hidden rivers in its forcests, that might be called in the moring to their toil, and gitle away in the evening to their rest. The State of New York had a great amount of coast, unt only on the south, with its Long Island shere, but on the north, with the Irvers St. Lawrence and Ontario. The State was the most favored in the confederacy. New York alone has the only perfect geological record of the topography of the world. All the rocks of New York are accessible. All along our northern shire every rock is accessible and all open to examination, and at this moment the geological Hittory of New York are accessible. All along our northern shire every rock is accessible and all open to examination, and at this moment the geological Hittory of New York are accessible and all open to examination, and at this moment the geological Hittory of New York and the world have to refer to the Geological Hittory of New York from the world to the world have to refer to the Geological Hittory of New York from the world the world have to refer to the Geological Hittory of New York from the world the Hudson, who can say what a change would have been made in the history of our State and country? We pass on up the valley of the George, and reach the St. Lawrence, having traversed a valley that separates New York from the Eastern States. The history of these valleys is very interesting. Their waters are tinged with blood abed in defence of our liberties. If we go back to the earliest history of our country, these valleys have always commanded a powerful influence over the country. The Iriquois Indians first pose eased the valley have always commanded a powerful influence to the country was pose and the world. I say the propose of the state of the world is a supplied to the Misoria, and the world is a supplied to the Misoria and the world is a

yet be done to hand her properly down to history. I hope that history will yet do justice to her, and that monuments will be creeted upon her battle fields, to tell future ages 'Here freedom's fight was won." I trust that our people will some day do justice to the State, and be sahinated to act upon the motio embiasoned upon her shield—"Excelsion."

The ex-Governor here sat down, amid applause, and a vote of thanks was given him, and a request made that he would furnish the society with a copy of his remarks. A report was then read, recommending that efforts be made to assist Rev. Mr. Pease in his proposed exploration of Africa.

This report was referred back to the council, with power to act.

The scciety then adjourned.

united States District Court.

Before Hon Judge Betts.

Jan. 11.—The United States vs. Manuel Echeveria.— Abner Depew recalled, deposed, that he salled the Mary Jane Peck six or seven years; I sometimes had four an sometimes five men to sail her, besides myself—that in cluded all hands.

from here to Richmond.

Julius Lowenthal was again called to the stand, and his

direct examination continued by Mr. Joachimssen.—I am a German, and have been in this country three years; I

without will store not receive the relationship to the newly store received the historic of the solid project by the inflorance of the solid put within the part continue by the principal percentage of correct the principal percentage of the property of the solid projects the solid projects of the solid proj

Echeveria was in the office; my brother was with may my health was then vary bas; I sold him to clerk I was slok, that I could not walk about, and that I wished him to rettle as soon as possible; I sold him (the clerk) he had better settle with me; I made out the bill; it was \$324, for the first half month \$9, and \$30 a month till got back to New York; I did not speak to Mr. Echeweria, but I don't know whether the clerk did or did not speak to him; the clerk said he know that the vessel (the Mary Jane Peck) had been taken by a British man-of-war, but that she was illegally taken, and that they had entered a suit against the British government for \$50,000; I saked him between the said, "We know," I suppose the sound to the said of the office for a little while, and said to me. "Wat a minute, I want to see you about it;" he came back and wrote a receipt—a general receipt—and asked mo whether I would sign that; that if I would sign that would see me paid; i signed it; he paid me in gold; he went out of the office with me, and went, I think, to the Hanover Bank, and he there paid me the whole bill; he went in first, and told me to walt outside, and then called me in and he had the money all ready for me; I don't think I ever asked Echeveria myself for the sirver of the second, he was in the inner aliand and Jersey; I went on beard the evening of the 10th March; the next morning we were towed to sai, before this the crew were pit on board; but he word in the morning, in small boats with the crew; he left at Sandy Hook, and came back in the towboat; we made the land about daybreak; a boat was sense for him; I was not in the boat; the boat was soon half a day; the pilot came on beard about noon, and we came to an anchor about here or six in the afternoon; the persons on oward in the morning, in small boats with the crew; he left at Sandy Hook, and came back in the towboat; we made the land about dayb

sorry he went on the Bay, Capt. Davis said that he was sorry he went on the expedition; that he had a wife and family at home, and did not like to be caught and seek to St. He 'ema; we were talking generally about it; be said some 'hing about the voyage, but not about the wages; he a ut that he had been in the southers trade before many years, but never had been in that place before; that he never had been so sick before, except at this place; that was whilst Davis was sick; he was suck about a week, and died; Capt. Davis was trying to get the ship to go ho. "se; we were then lying in the Bay, factened to trees; the town was a few houses; I never asked Capt. Davis to hake me home, but we inquired whether other ships were lying about; we had forty as fifty negroes on board from the time that we came can board; they used to row about; at the first place they helped us in all the work; I don't know whether these firty or fifty negroes were to be part of the cargo; whether other ships were 'y'ing about; we had forty effry negroes on board from the time that we came emboard; they used to row about; at the first place they helped us in all the work; I don't know whether these forty or fifty negroes were to be part of the cargo; we first discharged all the lumber; there were two or three boards; we had two piles about twe feet high either size of the deck to about half a foot to the railing; I never counted them; there was no lumber below deck; they wood was board and pieces about one foot square; going to Sierra Leone I saw land only on one side; thought, by the appearance of the water, it was in the river; I think the wind was fair; the rate of sailing was five knots an hour; when we heard the gun fire Copt. Davus said he supposed there was a man-of-war about; we had better take the topmasts down; she showed toe much; three or four days after that the man-of-war took us; Capt. Davis was buried with the clothes he had on; I never was examined as a witness; there were a couple of boat loads of provisions—rice and ale; about half of it was rice; I had nothing to do with Raphael before I made out the bill; heard him talk to Mr. Milliken about recovering damages; I told Milliken I wanted to know whether I could recover about my sickness; something was said about \$500; I don't know whether I said anything about \$5,000; this was two or three months after I had the \$124; I think I told Milliken about it, and about \$2,000; this was two or three months after I had the \$124; I think I told Milliken about it, and about alony a few words he spoke in a low whisper; I never got any more money from him; after Milliken said, only a few words he spoke in a low whisper; I never got any more money from him; after Milliken said about do nothing about it, I went to Judge Stewart's, and found Raphael there; Mr. Milliken said he could do nothing about it, I went to Judge Stewart's, and found Raphael it think Raphael went with me; R. told me Judge Stewart asid he had anyunder on the second of the

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

QUESTION OF GUARDIANSHIP.

JAN. 10.—Wm. Matchel, planning, w. Daniel Lindwing, defendant.—Roossiving, J.—Where a father by his will appoints two persons "to be the executors of his will appoint two persons "to be the executors of his will appoint two persons "to be the executors of his will appoint two persons "to be the executors of his will appoint two persons "to be the executors of his will appoint two act in either capacity, the other becomes vested with the whole trust in both capacities, as well that of guardian as that of executor. The guardian so appointed with the whole trust in both capacities, as well that of guardian as that of executor. The guardian so appointed has the right to the "custody and management of the personal estate for the miner of from any other source. A femile, at the age of sixteen, "may bequeath her personal estate by will," in other words, she may execute in that manner the absolute power of disposition implied in the proprietory character; and it follows as a consequence that, unless specially prohibited, she may execute at the same age, in the same manner, the lesser power of disposition denominated in law a power of appointment. No female, however, under twenty-one can make a will of real estate, whether in execution of the power of ownership or of a power of appointment; the statute expressly firbits it. The executors of Mrs. Brady's father being "directed," without condition or qualification, to sell all his real estate and to turn it into money, such real estate, in the eye of the law, must be deemed personal, and subject to the rules which govern personalty. But the appointment made by Mrs. Brady in two of Mr. Brady, in professed execution of the power given her by her father's will, although not void on the ground of her being under twenty-one, is void on the ground of her being under twenty-one, is void on the ground of her being under his will "appointment, and as a consequence could give nothing its his own executor as such—the plaintiff

counce prepares a craft decree according to the above notes of decision, and submit it for settlement on notice to the defendants.

Court of Common Pleas.

INNERPEE'S LIABILITY FOR GOODS LOST,
Jan. 11.—Van Wyck vs. Howard.—Dary, J.—The argument at the close of the trial, that the plaintiff might take judgment for the value of the jewelry, \$32, was an admission of the competency of the winess Forbes; of the sufficiency of the assignment, and a waiver of the objection made to certain questions as leading. The only point, therefore, to be determined is, whether the plaintiff can recover for the money which was less.

An innkeeper's liability is not limited, like that of a carrier of passengers, to the care merely of that species of property which comes under the denomination of baggings. The baggage is what travellers usually carried to the carrier of passengers performs a definite amployment. He undertakes to transport the passenger and his baggage. The baggage is what travellers usually carried to the course of his journey. The care of it is incident to and forms a part of the contract for the carrieries of the passenger, for which the carrier is entitled to extra compensation, it is not embraced or consensated by the lare or rate agreed upon. But for anything beyond mere baggage the carrier is entitled to extra compensation, it is not embraced or consensated by the fare or rate agreed upon. But for anything with him, not coming under the denomination of baggage, of which the carrier is not advised, for of the carrierge of which he receives nothing, it is at the risk of the passenger, and the carrier is not advised, for of the carrierge of which he receives nothing, it is at the risk of the passenger, and the carrier is not advised, for of the carrierge of which he receives nothing, it is at the risk of the passenger, and the carrier is not advised, for of the carrier of which he receives nothing, it is at the risk of the passenger of the country, to the innkeeper is different. He keeps a place of entertainment

Passages of the Collins Steam

Passages of the Collins Steamers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In looking over the list of the passages of the Collins steamers during the last year, as published in your paper, I was surprised at not seeing one under ten days. The passage of the Pacific to Liverpool, in September, was made in nine days, twenty-one hours and fifteen minutes (9 d., 21 h. 16 m.) She left her dock at 12:46 on Wednesday, September 6, and arrived on Saturday, the 15th, at 3 P. M. Deduct difference of time—five hoursleaving 9 d., 21 h. 16 m. Your report of this passage is 10 d. 1 h. Yours,

Our tables were prepared without regard to difference of time sither in making the calculations.

ference of time either in making the calculations of the eastern or western passages. Hence the ap-